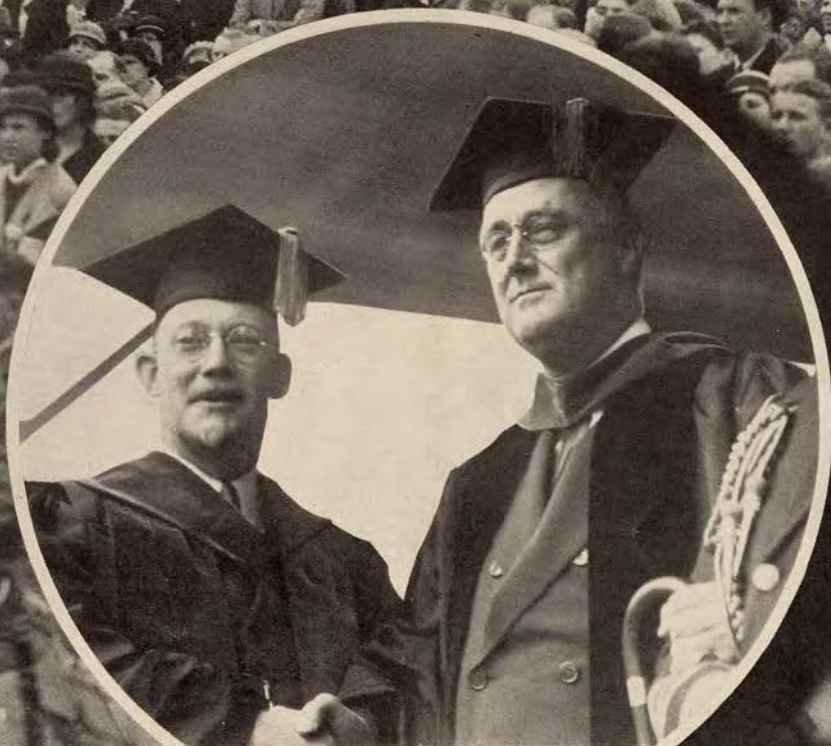


WASHINGTON COLLEGE BULLETIN




Dr. Gilbert W. Mead, newly inaugurated as nineteenth president of Washington College, invests President Franklin D. Roosevelt, honorary alumnus, with the degree of Doctor of Laws, Honoris Causa, October 21, 1933.

CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND

VOLUME XI

NUMBER 8

NOVEMBER-DECEMBER
1933



Programme

OF THE INAUGURATION OF
GILBERT WILCOX MEAD, A.M., LL.D.
As President of Washington College
/ / /

HIRAM STAUNTON BROWN, A.B., LL.D.
*Chairman of the Board of Visitors
and Governors, Presiding*
/ / /

INVOCATION

RT. REV. GEORGE W. DAVENPORT
Bishop of the Diocese of Easton
/ / /

PRESENTATION OF PRESIDENT MEAD AND INAUGURAL CHARGE

HIRAM STAUNTON BROWN
Chairman
/ / /

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

PRESIDENT GILBERT W. MEAD
/ / /

CONFERRING OF HONORARY DEGREE ON PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

PRESENTATION OF MANDAMUS

S. SCOTT BECK, ESQ.
*Secretary of the Board of Visitors
and Governors*
/ / /

AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS HONORIS CAUSA

CHAIRMAN H. S. BROWN
AND PRESIDENT GILBERT W. MEAD
/ / /

ADDRESS

PRESIDENT FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT
/ / /

BENEDICTION

BISHOP GEORGE W. DAVENPORT
/ / /

ON THE CAMPUS
WASHINGTON COLLEGE
CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND
SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 21, 1933
AT 11 O'CLOCK



WASHINGTON COLLEGE BULLETIN

Volume XI

NOVEMBER-DECEMBER, 1933

Number 8

The Bulletin is published ten times a year by Washington College, from the college office, Chestertown, Maryland.

Entered as mail matter of the second class February 25, 1925, under the Acts of June 6, 1900, and August 24, 1912.

DR. MEAD INAUGURATED AS NINETEENTH PRESIDENT OF WASHINGTON

President Roosevelt and many other Notables attend.

In the brightness of a perfect autumn day, and in a setting gay with flags and banners, historic Washington College, on Saturday, October 21, 1933, inaugurated as her nineteenth president, Dr. Gilbert Wilcox Mead, and awarded her highest degree to a distinguished guest of honor, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, President of the United States.

The brilliant hoods of faculty and visiting academic delegates from many institutions, and the gleaming uniforms of representatives of the Army and the Navy gave gay contrast to the more somber gowns and the formal attire of the crowd. The College, Chestertown, and Kent County seemed to have turned out en masse, and alumni and friends from a wide territory swelled the assemblage to proportions far beyond anything ever previously seen on the College campus. Between 15,000 and 20,000 sat or stood in front of the platform, which had been erected on the terrace before William Smith Hall, facing the flagpole and the Washington elm.

Chestertown was decked in gala array, and the streets, stores, and residences along the route by which the Presidential party came to the College were decked with flags and bunting. The College buildings were also decorated with the national colors and the colors of Maryland, while a large Washington College banner surmounted the central portion of the speakers' stand.

Amplifiers carried the details of the exercises to the farthest limits of the audience, and a nation-wide broadcast of the entire proceedings was sent out on both the NBC and CBS radio systems.

President Roosevelt with his party arrived at the College at eleven o'clock, and was greeted with a presidential salute of twenty-one guns by a battery of the Sixth Field Artillery, Fort Hoyle.

He was accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt and other members of the party who had come with him from Washington, and by Governor Albert C. Ritchie,

Senator S. Scott Beck, of Chestertown, and Col. H. S. Brown, Chairman of the Board of Visitors and Governors of the College, at whose Chester River estate, Godlington Manor, President Roosevelt was entertained during his stay.

Other members of the party followed, among them Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper and Mrs. Roper, Col. Watson and Captain Vernou, the President's military and naval aides, Federal Relief Administrator, Harry Hopkins and Mrs. Hopkins, Captain Blue, U. S. N., commander of the presidential yacht, the "Sequoia", Col. Marvin McIntyre, Miss Margaret Le Hand, Miss Lorena Hickock, and other friends not of the official family.

Arriving at the platform, they were greeted by President Mead, and took their places in the midst of a group of distinguished guests, the faculty of the College, the Board of Visitors and Governors, the presidents of several nearby colleges and universities, Gen. Milton A. Reckord, Mayor Howard W. Jackson of Baltimore, Mayor Charles N. Satterfield of Chestertown, Commissioner Swepson Earle, Major Frank Hines, Senator Townsend, Congressman T. Alan Goldsborough, and others. Messages of congratulations and regrets at their inability to attend were received from Senators Hastings, Tydings and Goldsborough. Three former presidents of the College, Dr. J. W. Cain, Dr. Clarence P. Gould and Dr. Paul E. Titsworth were also present.

In a special reserved section immediately before the stand were seated the official academic delegates from more than seventy-five colleges, universities and learned societies.

Following the Invocation, which was pronounced by Bishop George W. Davenport of the diocese of Easton, Chairman Brown introduced Dr. Mead as the new president of the College, and delivered the charge from the Board of Visitors and Governors. The complete text of this and all the other speeches will be found elsewhere in this number of the BULLETIN.

President Mead responded with his inaugural address.

Senator S. Scott Beck, as Secretary of the Board of Visitors and Governors of the College, then read the mandamus of the Board for the award of the degree of Doctor of Laws, *Honoris Causa*, to President Roosevelt. The degree was then awarded by Chairman Brown and President Mead, and as the hood of the degree was placed about his shoulders, he was handed the diploma of his degree bound in a holder of French Levant, in which was also a photostat copy of the diploma granted to President George Washington when he accepted a similar degree from the College in 1789.

Under the stimulus of the occasion, and contrary to expectation, President Roosevelt, in his acceptance, spoke at some length. His remarks are printed elsewhere in this BULLETIN.

The benediction was pronounced by Bishop Davenport, and the inaugural party left immediately for Godlington Manor, where Col. and Mrs. Brown entertained a small group at luncheon, including especially President and Mrs. Roosevelt and Governor Ritchie, Senator and Mrs. Beck, and President and Mrs. Mead.

During the late afternoon, President Roosevelt and his party boarded the Sequoia at Godlington Manor for the return to Washington.

The activities at the College were carried on through the day by the annual football game between Washington College and the University of Delaware, the victory going to Delaware by a score of 8-0. Approximately 5,000 people witnessed the game.

At noon, immediately following the ceremony of inaugural, the College was host to a large group, numbering nearly two hundred, at a luncheon in the

Gymnasium. Included were academic delegates, members of the Board of Visitors and Governors, and prominent alumni. In the absence of Dr. Mead, who was attending the President's luncheon, Dean Jones presided as representative of the College.

In the evening, the college entertained its friends at an Inaugural Ball, held in the College gymnasium, at which President and Mrs. Mead were the guests of honor.

THE INVOCATION

RT. REV. GEORGE W. DAVENPORT,
Bishop of the Diocese of Easton

O Lord our Governor whose glory is in all the world, we commend this nation to Thy merciful care, that being guided by thy Providence, we may dwell secure in thy peace.

Bless, we beseech Thee, the President of the United States. Give him wisdom and strength to know and to do Thy will. And grant that as he faces the issues of these troublous times he may be encouraged and cheered by the loyal support of all the people.

Extend Thy gracious favor to the schools and colleges of this land that knowledge may increase and all good learning may abound. Grant that Washington College may ever be true to her traditions and reflect the spirit of him whose name she bears.

Especially do we commend to Thy care and guidance him who is this day inaugurated as her president. May his leadership be an inspiration to those who teach and those who learn within these walls. Bless his every effort here for true education that those who are sent forth may be equipped as humble servants of Thy will and ready to employ their freedom in the maintenance of justice and peace among men, and nations.

Give us grateful hearts O Lord that in a spirit of thankfulness for Thy manifold blessings we may ever be ready to serve Thee through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.



President Gilbert W. Mead



INSTALLATION OF PRESIDENT GILBERT WILCOX MEAD

HIRAM S. BROWN

Chairman, Board of Visitors and Governors

On behalf of the Board of Visitors and Governors of Washington College I extend a hearty welcome to our distinguished guests who have honored us today by their presence at this ceremony, including particularly the President of the United States and Mrs. Roosevelt and the Governor of the State of Maryland.

Also I want to make especial mention of the fact that we welcome today the representatives of nearly 75 universities, colleges and learned societies who are here to participate in these exercises. We have with us on this rostrum among others, Dr. Pearson, President of the University of Maryland, Dr. Robertson, President of Goucher College, and President Hullihen of the University of Delaware. Messages of greeting have been received from nearly a hundred colleges and universities who were unable to send representatives. A personal message of congratulation has come from President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University.

In the 151 years of its existence Washington College has had 18 presidents. We have met here today to formally induct into office our 19th president.

Just a year ago when Dr. Titsworth informed us that, after ten years of service as our 18th president, he had accepted a call to the presidency of his Alma Mater, Alfred University, the Board of Visitors and Governors of Washington College faced the task of selecting a new president, who, by birth, education and experience, was qualified to lead this institution along the path blazed by its founders over a century and a half ago.

After investigating the records of over thirty different prospects in the educational field, and after having interviewed a large number of them, we have found a man who we believe possesses the necessary qualifications.

This man was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., 44 years ago.

After graduating from the public schools and the Pennsylvania State Normal School he attended Allegheny College at Meadville, Pa., where he graduated with honors in 1911. Thereafter he took up graduate work at Columbia University, from which he received his M. A. degree. He then studied and traveled in England and France.

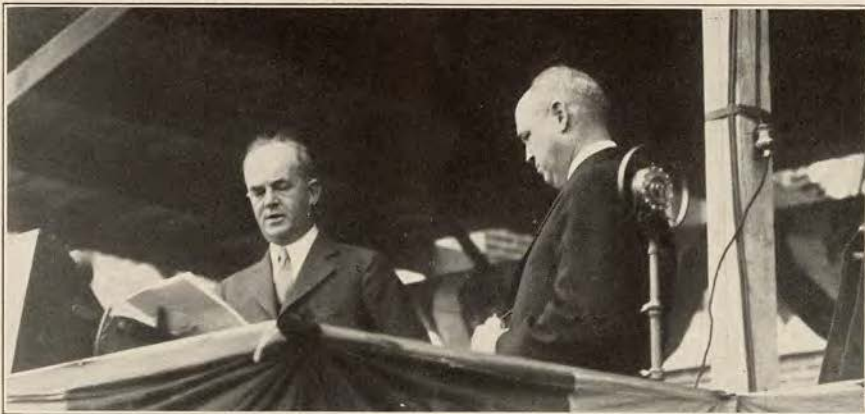
As to his educational experience, he served for four years as Supervisor of the Public Schools of Bergenfield, N. J.; he was a member of the faculty of Columbia University in the Department of English and Comparative Literature for eight years. During this same period he was a special lecturer at Hunter College in New York. He served as head of the Department of English and as Assistant to the President of Westminster College in Pennsylvania for two years. He served as Dean of Birmingham-Southern College, Birmingham, Alabama, for eight years and during the current year was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by that institution.

As evidence of his capacity for and experience in leadership, I may mention that his record indicates that he has always been active in civic and public affairs in the communities in which he has lived. In the State of Alabama he served as President of the College Association of that State; also he served as Secretary of the Association of College Deans of the Southern States; as Vice-President of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association and as President of the Dixie Athletic Conference.

These are the qualifications which the Board of Visitors and Governors of Washington College considered and acted upon favorably in choosing the 19th president of this institution.

It now becomes my pleasant privilege to formally install him as president of this college.

Gilbert Wilcox Mead, I now, as Chairman of the Board of Visitors and Governors of Washington College, declare in this public and formal way that by the action of that Board you have become the 19th President of Washington College with all the powers and duties pertaining to that office, and in that capacity I present you to the faculty and students of Washington College and to our honored guests.



Senator S. Scott Beck Presents Mandamus for President Roosevelt's Degree



INAUGURAL ADDRESS

GILBERT WILCOX MEAD

In assuming the duties of leadership in this venerable seat of learning, it is fitting that I recall certain words spoken of the College by our first great patron. In a letter, written shortly after he had received from the College the degree of Doctor of Laws, General Washington wrote:

"Among the numerous blessings which are attendant upon Peace and as one whose consequences are of the most important and extensive kind, may be reckoned the prosperity of Colleges and Seminaries of Learning.

"As, in civilized societies, the welfare of the state and happiness of the people are advanced or retarded, in proportion as the morals and education of the youth are attended to; I cannot forbear, on the occasion, to express the satisfaction which I feel on seeing the increase of our seminaries of learning through this extensive country, and the general wish which seems to prevail for establishing and maintaining these valuable institutions.

"It affords me peculiar pleasure to know that the Seat of Learning under your direction hath attained to such proficiency in the Sciences since the Peace; and I sincerely pray the great Author of the Universe may smile upon the Institution, and make it an extensive blessing to this country."

Most of you are acquainted with the origin of our College. I scarcely need call to mind the significance of colonial history in this place, and the identification of the founding of the College with the first Chief Executive of the nation. In

the halls of the original buildings on this hill sat General George Washington, fresh from the fields of his victorious conflicts, while he joined in the deliberations of the Board of Visitors and Governors, of which he was a member. He had given the College his name; he had given it an endowment; he gave it his services and advice. And when, a few years later, he assumed the dignities of first President of our newly united states, he immediately thereafter accepted the honorary doctorate of Laws from the College, and wrote the Board and Faculty the letter from which I have quoted.

Evidences of our links with him are about us daily. Before us, here on this campus, grows a seedling from the Washington Elm at Cambridge. The ivy on this building came from Mount Vernon.

But the recurrent shocks of daily adventure warn us to dwell not too long in the aura of history-haunted reminiscence. Were General Washington sitting today with his successors at the council table of our Board of Visitors and Governors, it is certain that his eyes would be turned to the future—as ours must be. The victories of one campaign are strengthened by the planning of another. That was his way. It must be ours.

I cannot dare now to lay down in detail any new educational theory, nor explain extensively what dreams we have for the broadening and deepening of the service of Washington College to Maryland and the nation. It must serve as enough to say with all the emphasis I possess, that our training of youth must be not alone for the present as we know it, nor yet merely for their generation; but more largely for the future—even in the far distance—as we have reason to believe it will then be. "The masterful administration of the unforeseen" must be the measure of our greatest success.

These are human and vital beings who compose this college body. They must not be content merely to live in the future; they must control it.

For more than a century and a half these college halls have housed ambitious youth. Many of them have gone far in the affairs of state and nation. They have been governors, jurists, diplomats, masters of industry and finance, bishops of the church, great doctors and lawyers, moving ministers. These are the individual jewels in the crown which the years have set upon our brow.

And there have been others—a legion of them. They must not be forgotten—the tradesmen, teachers, business men, housewives, mothers of new generations. Their names have not been so loudly proclaimed; but they are the foundation fabric, strong and well woven, sturdy in fibre and honest in workmanship, upon which has been embroidered the pattern of our civilization.

Men are no less men than they were in 1782. Today we have living witness among us as proof. Youth is no less daring, no less ambitious, no less gloriously visionary than in that time. It is our eternal business to help cherish those dreams; to stimulate and guide that daring and ambition; to extend for our students the horizons of their possibilities beyond the normal inheritance of their years.

It is a beautiful thing to dream in quiet academic shades. It is better to transmute the evanescent magnificence of those visions into the stone and steel of deeds well done and a new world well built, as much as into the gems and gold of esthetic comforts and delights. The college-trained men and women can rule the world if they but dare to seize it and bend it to their purpose. They must be taught, trained, urged, stimulated to do this very thing.

Too often formal institutions of learning are rightly reproved for their complacency in rattling the dry bones of traditional curricula until the students' eyes are blinded by the ancient dust. We demand of Washington College today not dry bones but living flesh, actuated by the daring spirit which sees no task too big for its undertaking.

There can be nothing soothing or comforting in this challenge. Who will deny that the world of late has been rocking on its ancient roots? However far the formal education of the last generation can be charged with having dug the abyss from which we have so narrowly escaped, it is at least true that the comfortable philosophy of the rightness of **things as they are** was a silent conspirator against our security. I fear such philosophy has ruled on many a campus, and we are today reaping the whirlwind sowed by that stupid self-sufficiency.

The contrasting philosophy demands action. The resetting of our society upon firmer bases is being accomplished only by the permanent investment of lives and energies. To live, and to do so nobly, we must live daringly, labor enthusiastically, and spend ourselves to the uttermost in our devotion.

I have never preached to students of mine the comfortable armchair delights of education. There are such delights of course. But the occasional retiring scholar, the occasional cultured son of leisure and luxury—these are not the rule in America's collegiate youth. All are, rather, potentially active citizens, to be educated to the dignity of their franchise and their civic responsibilities. The young merchant must be likewise a good citizen; the young doctor or lawyer or banker must also be such. To the young housewife and mother, the added duty of her citizenship brings the demand that she be well trained for both those primary functions. To use a schoolmaster's phrase, the common denominator of all trainings, educations and professions, must, without fail, be intelligent citizenship. This is easy to say and hard to achieve; but the college or university which forgets it is a menace to the safety of our future.

What is the duty and the destiny of Washington College in this? Is it not clear? The discipline of the intellect as practiced in the classroom must be transferred to the more expansive fields of community living. The investigating eye and the analytical mind of Science's laboratory techniques must look through daily microscopes upon the shifting complexities of the social fabric. From the syllogisms of the logician must be builded conclusions in which we shall read the fates of our racial and national systems. From the fraternity of the commons-room, and from the activity of the gymnasium and playing-field must be learned the contact and the rebound, the struggle and the sportsmanship of the world of men and nations.

Naturally I am hopeful for an adequate development of our material resources here, so that we may do this important work most effectively. Our needs are apparent even to the casual eye. Much has been done in recent years; a great deal more remains to be achieved. We shall lean heavily upon our friends for this, in perfect trust that they will not fail us. I am confident that new buildings will rise in due time, and greater libraries and laboratories will serve the increasing demand of the youth who seek us out.

Within our organization here we have renewed our pledge to cooperative endeavor in a common aim. The highest development of the capacities of the individual student is our purpose. There must be no rubber-stamping. We know we are teaching not books but men, not lessons but living. Intimacy and friendliness are therefore prime essentials. The personal guidance of the inspiring

teacher can mean infinitely more to the searching youth than a library full of the lore of ages. Herein lies the great claim to permanence of the small college, such as Washington is and always has been. I am inclined to think that if Washington College had, say, a thousand or more students, and finances and equipment were adequate, I should at once urge its division into smaller units for the better safeguarding of this most important element, the close personal relation between student and instructor. I am certain the college body recognizes already that there can be no permanence here for the instructor who mistakenly cultivates aloofness and difficulty of approach. To play their proper part in the induction of our youth into the more abundant life, the sciences and the humanities must be administered by teachers who are themselves humane in the best and broadest meaning of the term. For those who cannot or will not meet this measure, there can be no honorable place either here or in any other enlightened institution.

To the students I would say this word: you know the phrase and its meaning, "Noblesse oblige". There is an obligation bound up in the nobility of the intellect to which you are striving. The first duty, which you can discharge every waking hour, is to increase your capacities by constantly utilizing them to their limit. When you work, work hard. When you play, play the same way. When you think (that most difficult of human exercises), fear not to frighten yourself with the bigness of your thoughts. The world has ever been dominated by ideas, and every thought which has conquered the imagination of men has come through some human brain to its fruition. Yours need be no exception.

I dare express too the hope that the youth who pass from these portals will remember the duty which presses on us from every side, of fitting themselves as speedily as possible into the cooperative machinery of the new order in America, wherein lies our common salvation. The example of our vigorous national administration since last March is sufficient warrant for this exhortation. This is a new kind of pioneering to which we must yoke ourselves. Let us not forget that the praiseworthy "rugged individualism" of our frontier ancestors has of recent years been succeeded by a "ruthless individualism" in which were the seeds of incalculable disaster. From this we have been saved by a new philosophy which must, God willing, prove adequate to insure our future.

We are not superseding our well-founded system, from which arose our ancient greatness. The fault has been in its administration, not its ground-plan. We are learning anew the virtue of common striving for common good, knowing well that only by such willingness to work as a consecrated unit can we achieve the best and highest for the individual citizen. If our students today learn nothing else from our tuition, they must learn this.

But there is more which we must do for them if we are to achieve our highest obligation. The education of the small liberal arts college is in no sense designed to prepare its students for immediate entrance into the professional world. They must be well prepared to continue in the more specialized fields of the professional graduate schools. I am delighted to find an increasing number of our alumni doing this. And for those who can not do it, or are not so inclined, our training must make of them the intelligent citizens I have already described.

The century-old tradition of Washington College is to be maintained at all cost and effort: the instilling of high ideals of character and integrity; the maintenance of the highest type of vigorous American citizenship, with pride in the generations of true blood which courses, now more enthusiastically through all of our veins.

As our academic forebears in this place failed not to express by their lives their allegiance to the world without the lecture halls, so today holding her place in the congress of colleges not by age alone, but by the severest measure of her demonstrated success, Washington College steps blithely upon the highroad to an even more glorious consummation, renewing her pledge, reappraising her heritage, revitalizing her body and her spirit, girding her loins to run yet more swiftly the race which is set before her.

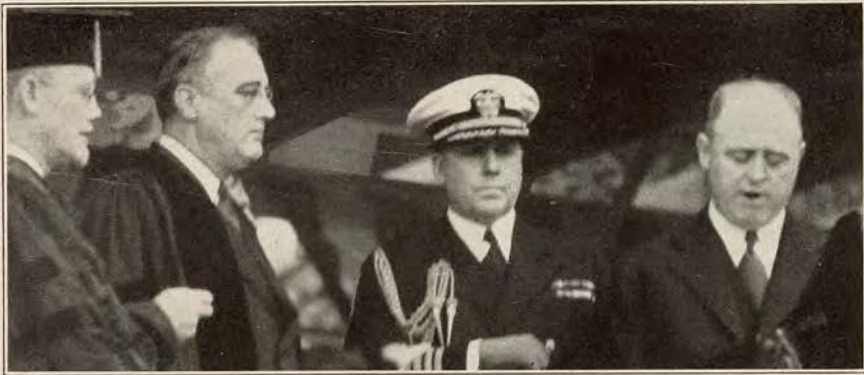
I assume the Presidency of this College in the full certainty of her brilliant future and her glorious destiny. I join gladly the company of those whose energies and lives have been invested in her past, as mine is invested in her future.

Mr. Chairman, gentlemen of the Board of Visitors and Governors, I accept the charge which you have laid upon me. Pray God I may be worthy of the trust you impose.



William Smith Hall Before The Ceremony





CONFERRING THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS UPON PRESIDENT FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT

HIRAM S. BROWN, Chairman, Board of Visitors and Governors

As most of you already know, Washington College and this community have been honored only once before in the history of the United States by a visit from the President of the Republic.

On the first occasion, the honor was bestowed upon us by the first President of the United States. Today we are similarly honored by a visit of his illustrious successor, the 32nd President of the United States, who occupies a chair on this platform which belonged to George Washington and stood in Mount Vernon.

Just as today many of our roads and buildings in this community are marked with signs recording the travels and visits of George Washington—so in future years will similar markings record this present visit of our distinguished guest of honor.

In 1789 Washington College conferred upon George Washington the degree of Doctor of Laws and the diploma conferring that honor is now on exhibition in the Congressional Library at Washington. Today we will confer a similar degree upon our guest and the diploma conferring that honor will be accompanied by a fac-simile of George Washington's diploma.

On occasions such as this it is customary to recite the record of accomplishment of the recipient of the honorary degree. The record of our distinguished guest is too well known to necessitate such a recital.

It is sufficient to state that Washington College desires not only to make public recognition in permanent fashion of the outstanding services already rendered our nation by our guest, but also to evidence to him at this time our sincere appreciation of the honor he has bestowed upon us by his visit. We also desire him to know that to the extent of our limited ability and in our modest way he has our support and our most heartfelt wishes for the complete success of his leadership during this very difficult period in the history of our Republic.

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested by the State of Maryland in the Board of Visitors and Governors of Washington College and by them delegated to me, I hereby confer upon you, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the degree of Doctor of Laws, honoris causa, with all the rights and privileges thereto appertaining.



SPEECH IN ACCEPTANCE OF DEGREE

PRESIDENT
FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT

Chairman Brown, President Mead, Friends of Washington College: I do not think either that it would be appropriate or that I could say anything that would be adequate after the very splendid words that you have heard from the new President of Washington College. He has spoken as the new head of a living college, to living men and women. He has spoken of today, and he has spoken of tomorrow; yet in coming here, I can not help but feel the past. I can not help but feel the close relationship with the early days of the republic, as I stand here,

the second President of the United States to come to Washington College after a lapse of nearly a century and a half.

President Mead has spoken to you of the spirit of the pioneers. It is true that the pioneer was an individualist; but, at the same time, there was a spirit of cooperation and understanding of the need of building up, not a class, but a whole community. It was that spirit that made possible these United States themselves, and it is the understanding of that spirit which made our first President's name revered above that of any other American in all our history. You young men and young women who are attending this College, like the young men and young women who are attending all the colleges throughout the land, have a duty to your community.

I often think of the words of a very elderly gentleman, President Eliot of Harvard, who, in many ways, was a revolutionist in educational circles. We were talking about the value of the educated people of the country to the country, and he made this remark, which I have always remembered: "If the ballot of the United States were limited to the holders of college degrees, the country would probably last about two years." And then he went on making the obvious point that if the governing of the United States were confined to one particular class of the community, whether they have the privilege of wealth or of education, something would be bound to go wrong, because of the very simple fact that there would be representation of only a minority of the people.

The wider we can have a distribution of wealth in the proper sense of that term, the more we can make it possible to every man, woman, and child throughout the land to have the necessities; and when they find themselves in such shape that they do not have to lie awake nights wondering where the food for the morrow is coming from, then we will have the kind of security which means so much to the progress and the spirit of the country.

In the same way, if we could provide in the nation for an adequate education for everybody, the spirit of the country would be vastly safeguarded. It is in this spirit that we encourage and foster the institutions of this nation; and throughout the land, it is in this spirit that we are seeking, in times of depres-

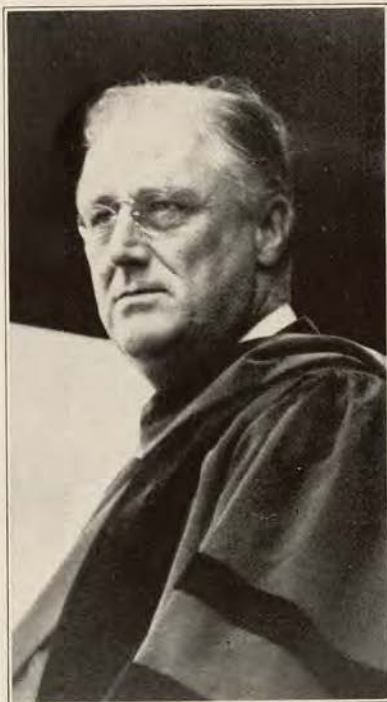
sion, to prevent further attack on our educational system, which is building up the possibilities of this education to every boy and girl. In the last analysis we need people who have had a chance to look not just at the history of things in the past, but to look also into the application of that history to the problems of the moment and future. It is that thought which leads us to an ideal of education.

I remember that when I was a boy in school in Massachusetts, Bishop Phillips Brooks made to my class a remark I shall never forget. He said: "You boys will be good citizens just as long as you remember your boyhood ideals." Those young ideals are just as true today as they were then. The ideals of young people are, on the whole, pretty fine and sound from the point of view of principle. Today they are making many changes in the methods, and many changes in the machinery of life, not just of government but of all human relationships, and just as they will continue to make them; for a great many changes of government and human relationships are perfectly proper. But at the same time, the old-fashioned boyhood ideals, the old-fashioned principles, are going to keep the country going. There is a tendency, of course, to lose sight of the forest for the trees.

Every man and woman with an education has a two-fold duty to perform. The first is to apply that education intelligently to problems of the moment; and the second is to obtain and maintain contact with and understanding of the average citizens of their own country. We have accomplished much, my friends, I think a great deal, in the last few months. Some countries who have dictators have laid down four, five and ten-year programs. I believe that in this country, which has not a dictatorship, we can move further toward our goal in a shorter space of time without giving it a definite number of years.

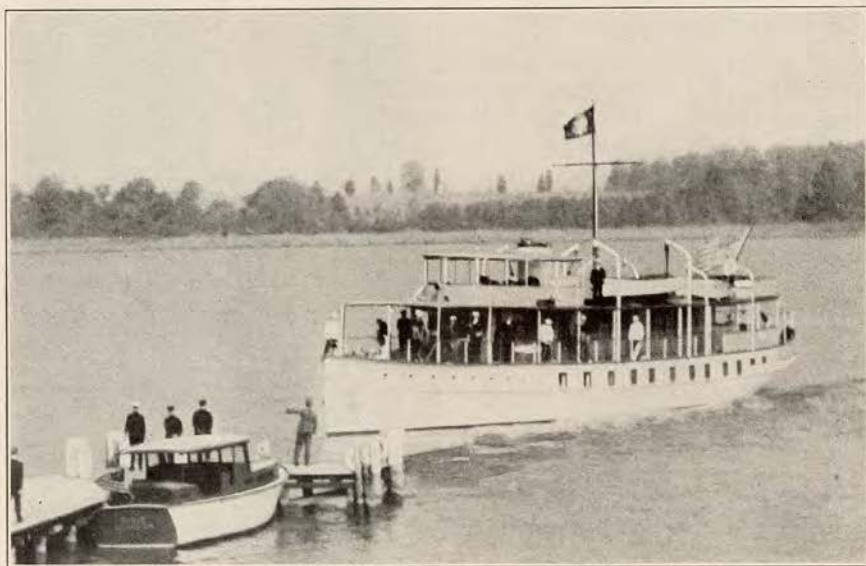
And so, in the years to come, not just through the life of this immediate program, but all my life, I shall continue to watch Washington College, the President, the faculty, its students, its graduates, with a feeling that I am one of them; that I have been very greatly honored in being made an alumnus of the College; and I breathe the same prayer that George Washington made to the College nearly a century and a half ago, that the Creator of the Universe will look down on the College and give it his benediction.

Let me tell you simply and from the bottom of my heart that I am proud to have come, proud of the honor; and I wish you God speed in the years to come.



LIST OF OFFICIAL DELEGATES

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|--|---|
| HARVARD UNIVERSITY (1636) | Charles Warren, M.A., LL.D. |
| COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY (1693) | Milton G. White, B.S. |
| YALE UNIVERSITY (1701) | James W. Cain, M.A., LL.D. |
| UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA (1740) | Baldwin Lucke, M.D., D.P.H. |
| WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY (1749) | Jackson R. Collins, M.A., LL.B. |
| COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY (1754) | Norman H. Angell, B.S. |
| RUTGERS UNIVERSITY (1766) | Rev. Fred A. Kullmar, B.D., M.A. |
| HAMPDEN-SYDNEY COLLEGE (1782) | Rev. Thomas C. Bryan, M.A. |
| ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE (1784) | Nathan C. Starr, M.A., Ph.D. |
| WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE (1787)— | Rev. Samuel D. McConnell, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L. |
| UNION COLLEGE (1795) | Charles Alexander Richmond, M.A., D.D., LL.D. |
| UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND (1807) | Raymond Allen Pearson, M.S., D.Agr., LL.D. |
| ALLEGHENY COLLEGE (1815) | Clarence Frisbee Ross, Litt.D., LL.D. |
| CENTRE COLLEGE (1819) | Curtis Burnam, M.D. |
| GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY (1821) | Miss Margaret G. Brewer, M.A. |
| KENYON COLLEGE (1824) | Clarence P. Gould, Ph.D. |
| WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY (1826) | Mrs. Raymond Allen Pearson, B.L. |
| UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA (1831) | Sidney R. Prince, B.A., LL.B. |
| DENISON UNIVERSITY (1831) | Miss Esther J. Crooks, M.A., Ph.D. |
| UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE (1833) | Walter Hullihen, Ph.D., LL.D. |
| OBERLIN COLLEGE (1833) | Ernest H. Van Fossan, M.A., LL.B. |
| DUKE UNIVERSITY (1835) | Daniel C. Roper, LL.D. |
| MARIETTA COLLEGE (1835) | Colonel L. C. Lucas, B.A. |
| MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE (1837) | Miss Mabel B. Turner, M.A. |
| EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE (1839) | J. Fred Essary, LL.D. |
| OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY (1842) | Arthur L. Davis, M.A., Ph.D. |
| BALDWIN-WALLACE COLLEGE (1845) | Raymond Moley, Ph.D., LL.D. |
| WITTENBERG COLLEGE (1845) | Colonel Edgar S. Stayer, B.A. |
| OTTERBEIN COLLEGE (1847) | Jacob S. Gruver, M.A. |
| CAPITAL UNIVERSITY (1850) | Rev. C. G. Wolf, D.D., Ph.D. |
| HEIDELBERG COLLEGE (1850) | Oliver E. Baker, M.A., Ph.D. |
| WESTMINSTER COLLEGE (1851) | Robert F. Galbreath, D.D., LL.D. |

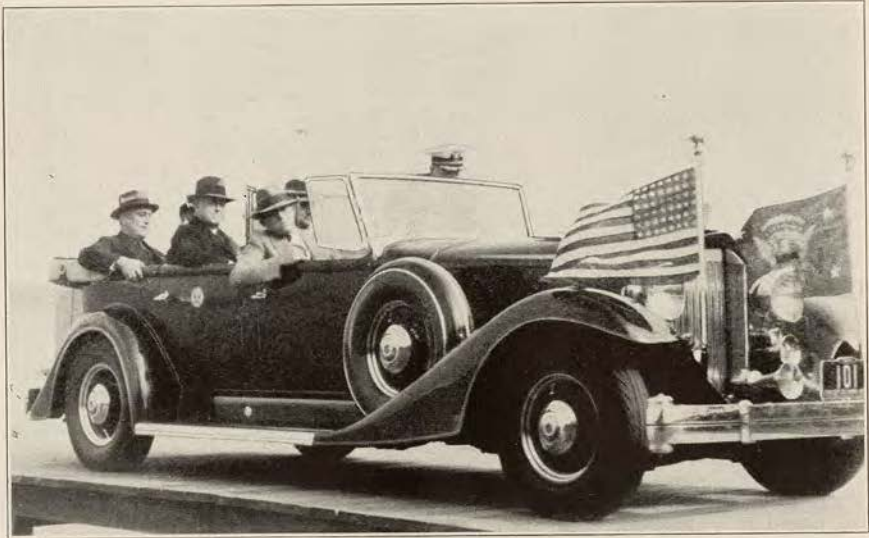


The "Sequoia" Arrives at Godlington Manor



Col. Brown and Gov. Ritchie Greet The Guests

| | |
|---|---|
| CATAWBA COLLEGE (1852) | J. Franklin Meyer, Ph.D. |
| CORNELL COLLEGE (1853) | Harlan Updegraff, M.A., Ph.D. |
| ILLINOIS WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY (1853) | J. Clyde Munch, M.S., Ph.D. |
| LOYOLA COLLEGE (1853) | Henri J. Wiesel, S.J., LL.D. |
| BEREA COLLEGE (1855) | Jesse J. Coop, M.S. |
| EUREKA COLLEGE (1855) | Clarence Barbre, M.S. |
| BIRMINGHAM-SOUTHERN COLLEGE (1856) | Guy E. Snavelly, Ph.D., LL.D., Litt.D. |
| ALBRIGHT COLLEGE (1856) | John Warren Klein, M.A., D.D. |
| ALFRED UNIVERSITY (1857) | Aaron MacCoon, M.A. |
| LAKE FOREST COLLEGE (1857) | Charles Thom, M.A., Ph.D. |
| SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY (1858) | G. Morris Smith, A.M., D.D. |
| VASSAR COLLEGE (1861) | Mrs. William Starr, B.A. |
| BOSTON UNIVERSITY (1863) | Nathan A. Springer, M.D., Ph.D. |
| UNIVERSITY OF DENVER (1864) | Howard E. Cooper, M.S., Ph.D. |
| SWARTHMORE COLLEGE (1864) | John Himes Pitman, M.A. |
| WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE (1865) | Carl W. Wheelock, B.S. |
| COLLEGE OF WOOSTER (1866) | Rev. M. Edwin Thomas, B.A. |
| WESTERN MARYLAND COLLEGE (1868) | Samuel B. Schofield, M.A. |
| SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY (1870) | George R. Morris, B.A. |
| VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY (1872) | Frank E. Goodwin, B.A., M.A. |
| THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY (1876) | George E. Barnett, Ph.D. |
| RADCLIFFE COLLEGE (1879) | Mrs. Henry Grattan Doyle, B.A. |
| MISSISSIPPI STATE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (1884) | Miss Helen Carlross, B.A. |
| GOUCHER COLLEGE (1885) | David Allan Robertson, B.A., Litt.D., LL.D. |
| STANFORD UNIVERSITY (1885) | Rheinart Parker Cowles, Ph.D. |
| CLARK UNIVERSITY (1887) | Miss Genevieve Boland, M.A. |
| BRIDGEWATER COLLEGE (1889) | M. K. Hoke, M.A. |
| THE DREXEL INSTITUTE (1891) | Leon D. Stratton, M.S., Ph.D. |
| AMERICAN UNIVERSITY (1893) | William R. Howell, M.A., Ph.D. |
| HOOD COLLEGE (1897) | G. Nevin Rebert, M.A., Ph.D. |
| MARY BALDWIN COLLEGE (1910) | Rev. Harris E. Kirk, D.D., LL.D. |
| SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY (1911) | John O. Beaty, Ph.D. |
| STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE AT WEST CHESTER, PA. | Norman W. Cameron, M.A., Ph.D. |



On The Way to The College

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|---|--|
| STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE AT CALIFORNIA, Pa | J. Leslie Roberts, M.A. |
| STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AT SALISBURY, Md. (1924) | William J. Holloway, Ph.D. |
| THE UNITED CHAPTERS OF PHI BETA KAPPA (1776) | Clark Sutherland Northup, Ph.D. |
| AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN— | |
| | Miss Kathleen Carpenter, M.Sc., Ph.D. |
| AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION | David Allan Robertson, LL.D. |
| ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN COLLEGES | Miss Teresa Drumheller, B.A. |
| MIDDLE STATES ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES | Henry Grattan Doyle, M.A. |
| PHI GAMMA DELTA FRATERNITY (1848) | Cecil J. Wilkinson, B.A. |
| SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS— | |
| | Guy E. Snavelly, Ph.D., LL.D., Litt.D. |
| AMERICAN STUDENT HEALTH ASSOCIATION | Mrs. Marian H. Rea, M.D. |
| THE BIRMINGHAM, ALA. PUBLIC SCHOOLS | Miss Helen Looney, B.S.Ed. |

In addition to the large number of Colleges and Universities who sent official delegates to the Inaugural, more than a hundred others sent letters of greeting and congratulation. Several, either by their delegates or by mail, presented formal scrolls of congratulation, some of them engrossed for permanent preservation. Scrolls were received from:

Columbia University
Boston University
Goucher College
Sweet Briar College
Millsaps College
New York University

Yale University
Northwestern University
George Washington University
Worcester Polytechnic Institute
Lafayette College

Among the academic delegates were representatives of all the educational institutions with which President Mead has ever been associated. Representing the State Teachers College at California, Pa., from which Dr. Mead graduated in 1905, was a classmate, Supt. J. Leslie Roberts of Charleroi, Pa. Allegheny College, from which he received his A. B. degree, was represented by Dr. Clarence F. Ross,

vice-president, a former teacher of Dr. Mead. President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia, where President Mead did his graduate work, and later taught, sent a long personal letter of congratulations and an elaborately engrossed scroll designating, as Columbia's official representative, Mr. Norman Angell, Towson, Md.

President Robert F. Galbreath of Westminster College, where Dr. Mead was for two years head of the Department of English, represented his institution; and from Birmingham came President Guy E. Snavelly of Birmingham-Southern College, of which Dr. Mead was dean for the eight years preceding his coming to Chestertown. Dr. Snavelly also represented the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, of which he is the Secretary-Treasurer.

President Mead's days in graduate work at Columbia University were pleasantly recalled by the presence of a graduate school classmate, Dr. John O. Beaty, head of the Department of English at Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, who came from Dallas as a representative of his university.

Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper, though included in President Roosevelt's official party, was also in attendance as an academic delegate, having been designated by President W. P. Few of Duke to bear the greetings of that University, of which Secretary Roper is an alumnus.

Yale University honored its alumnus, Dr. J. W. Cain, former president of Washington College, by designating him as its representative. Dean Clarence P. Gould of Kenyon College and President Paul E. Titsworth of Alfred University also represented the institutions with which they are at present connected, as well as appearing as honored former executives of Washington.

Others who appeared in a double capacity included J. Fred Essary, of the Baltimore Sun, who represented his Alma Mater, Emory and Henry College; and several members of the Washington College faculty who had been designated by the colleges of which they were alumni. These included Dr. Arthur L. Davis, who represented Ohio Wesleyan University; Assistant Professor J. J. Coop, Berea College; Assistant Professor Frank Goodwin, Vanderbilt University; Registrar W. R. Howell, American University; Assistant Professor Margaret G. Brewer, George Washington University. Dr. Kathleen Carpenter, Professor of Biology, represented the American Association of University Women, as a member and former fellowship holder in the Association.



Leaving William Smith Hall After The Ceremony

MRS. ROOSEVELT INTERVIEWED BY WASHINGTON CO-ED

While the luncheon party was in progress at Godlington Manor, Mrs. Roosevelt consented to be interviewed by one of the young women of the College. Miss Dorothy Clarke of Baltimore, a member of the Sophomore class, spoke with her, and found Mrs. Roosevelt willing to express herself on the question of the advisability of college training for young women as a foundation for a career, and on the question of the advantages of the small college over the large institutions for the education of young women.

Among other things Mrs. Roosevelt said:

"I believe there is opportunity for more sustained social contacts in small Colleges like Washington College, and for greater participation in extra-curricular affairs.



"Co-education as practiced at Washington College and other similar small and even larger institutions is beneficial to certain types of young women, but not to other types, and each individual must settle for herself whether or not her own personality and aims are suited to a co-educational institution or a purely woman's college.

"However, I believe the small college whether or not co-educational, has a distinct advantage over the larger institution in at least one point. It permits greater freedom of intercourse among students and teachers, the former thus receiving the benefits of direct and frequent contact with more mature and experienced minds."

Since many women are highly successful in the business world without the advantage of a college education, Mrs. Roosevelt would not say a college education is absolutely essential to progress for all women. She says:

"I feel that young women will benefit materially by attending college, but I know many progressive, intelligent and successful women who have never been to college."

In answer to the question whether or not the college woman graduate today has an equal chance with the man graduate, Mrs. Roosevelt smilingly replied that the road to success is harder for a woman than a man, all things being equal. She added:

"The girl who seeks thrills and adventure will find them in the business world. If she prefers quiet and placidity, she will be disappointed once she embarks upon a business career."

PRESIDENT WASHINGTON OFTEN RECALLED

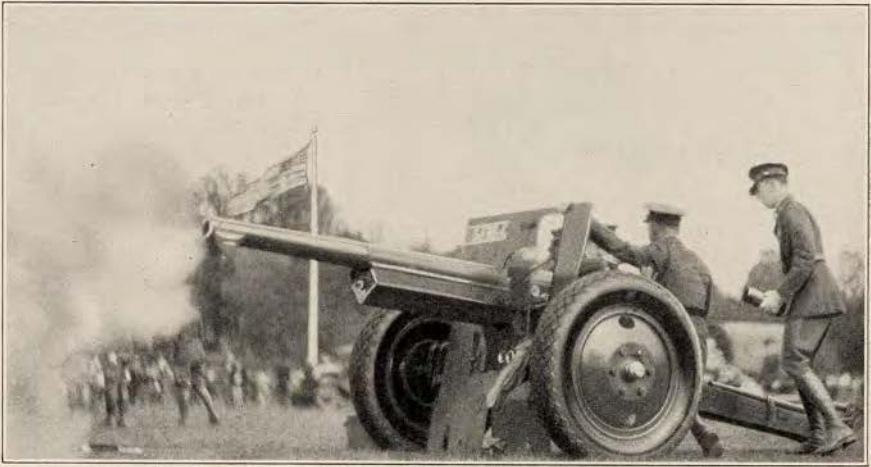
The historic connection of George Washington with the College was not lost sight of during the day. President Mead, President Roosevelt and Chairman Brown all made mention of it in their speeches. The route arranged for Mr. Roosevelt in making his way to the College passed the little house at the corner of Cannon Street and Queen, where George Washington spent a night on one of his arduous journeys from Annapolis to Philadelphia on horse. The site is marked by the Maryland Historical Society by a fitting tablet, which was pointed out to the present Executive.

Still further en route to the campus, the same route taken by Washington to Philadelphia and where Col. Tench Tilghman, aide-de-camp to General Washington, rode swiftly to carry to the Continental Congress, meeting in the Quaker City, the glad tidings of Lord Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown, the Presidential party passed up Washington avenue to the historic greensward of the College.

Arriving at the platform, facing the campus, Mr. Roosevelt was seated in a large armchair, once the property of Washington at Mt. Vernon. When he was draped in the gown emblematic of the degree of Doctor of Laws, the President was handed an embossed leather folder containing not only his own diploma but a photostatic copy of the diploma handed President Washington in 1789.

On the campus he saw a seedling from the Washington Elm in Cambridge, Mass., under which Washington took command of the Continental Army. The young tree is hearty and growing and is marked by an appropriate tablet giving its history. He saw also a large boulder, taken from the Conowingo Dam site and containing a bronze tablet attesting the fact that Washington received an honorary degree here. Ancient trees, standing when the students enacted the play, "Gustavus Vasa," before George Washington, greeted the President as he spoke from the rostrum, and on his return to Godlington Manor, he passed Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church, birthplace of that denomination in America, and where the Rev. William Smith, first president of the College and friend of Washington presided over a company of clergymen of the Church of England in the days when the nation was young.

The chair in which President Roosevelt was seated during the exercises was loaned to the College by its present owner, Henry Herbert Balch, Esq., of Easton, who received it from his grandmother, a cousin of Bland Washington of Alexandria, and in whose home Bland Washington lived for many years. Bland Washington, a nephew of the first president, lived for a time at Mount Vernon and took the chair, among other prized possessions to Alexandria, where it remained until coming into the Eastern Shore.



MILITARY PARTICIPATION

The booming cannon whose presidential salute marked the opening of the ceremonies, were a battery of the Sixth Field Artillery, from Fort Hoyle, and were manned by a detail of two officers and eighteen men of that organization. The Sixth Field Artillery is the unit which fired the first shot from an American-manned gun in the World War, October 16, 1917.

A provisional battalion of 300 members of the Maryland National Guard acted as guard of honor throughout the ceremonies, greeting the presidential party as it entered town, standing at their posts along the route and escorting the entourage as it entered the campus. Their participation was made possible through the cooperation of Brigadier General Milton A. Reckord. The battalion was under the command of Major S. P. Fuller of Crisfield, and the roster was composed of representatives of all companies in the counties of the Eastern Shore. These included Headquarters Company, First Battalion, Easton; Headquarters Company, Second Battalion, Pocomoke City; Medical Department Detachment, Chestertown; Company E, Elkton; Company K, Centreville; Company C, Cambridge; Company I, Salisbury; and Company L, Crisfield.

Military participation in the day's activities was arranged by Major Frank Hines of Chestertown, and in addition to the representatives of the Guard, included the presence of representatives from the General Staff, Washington; and officials, state and national, of the American Legion.

Invitations were also sent to officers of the D. A. R. and other patriotic societies, which were represented.

DELAWARE DEFEATS WASHINGTON IN ANNUAL CONTEST

The annual football game between Washington and the University of Delaware had been originally scheduled to be played in Newark. Through the kindness of the Delaware Athletic Council, and President Walter Hullihen of the University, the contest was transferred to Kibler Field. The following account is taken from the Philadelphia Inquirer story of the game:

"The University of Delaware defeated Washington College here today in a gridiron battle that climaxed one of the greatest days in the history of the century and a half old Eastern Shore college. The score was 8 to 0, all the points coming in the first quarter of the contest.

"While President and Mrs. Roosevelt attended the inauguration of Dr. Gilbert Wilcox Mead as the nineteenth president of Washington College in the morning, they did not witness the grid battle. Scores of national and state officials occupied the special box erected at the edge of the gridiron. The largest crowd ever to enter the Kibler Field began pouring in shortly after the inaugural ceremony ended at noon.

"Washington kicked to Delaware to open the game and the Blue Hens pulled a reverse, O'Connell giving the ball to Kemske who carried it to midfield before being downed. There Delaware began a sustained drive, the only one of the day, which ended with Branner carrying the ball over from the one-yard line where the ball had been placed as the result of a 15-yard penalty against the Shoremen. Green's try for a goal was wide.



Dobkins Advances The Ball For Washington

"As the quarter neared its close Pohl blocked Reinhold's kick on goal line and the Washington booter recovered in the end zone for a safety.

"Washington gained its best chance of the game to score in the second quarter when Lord blocked Thompson's punt and recovered the ball on Delaware's ten-yard line. Three tries at the line netted five yards and a forward pass on fourth down was grounded over the goal line.

"Both teams resorted to passing in the third period and each completed several for nice gains. Delaware on a toss from Kemske to O'Connell went to Washington's 15-yard mark, but there the Shoremen held and took the ball on downs. A toss through the air from Reinhold to Gamber got the ball to mid-field and from that time on Washington had the best of the argument, but was never able to tally.

"In the final quarter the Shoremen cut loose with an overhead attack, supplemented with tricky spinners which shoved Delaware deep into its own territory. The drive came to an abrupt ending when O'Connell intercepted a pass near the goal.

"The game ended with Washington having the ball in Delaware's half of the field."

THE LINE-UP

| Delaware | Positions | Washington |
|-----------------------|----------------------|------------|
| Poole | Left end | Gamber |
| Nigels | Left tackle | Ward |
| Schwartz | Left guard | Lord |
| G. Thompson | Centre | Harries |
| Russo | Right guard | Nowak |
| Palmer | Right tackle | Dwyer |
| Hurley | Right end | Skipp |
| Green | Quarterback | Reinhold |
| Kemske | Left Halfback | Berry |
| Crowe | Right Halfback | Bilancioni |
| Branner (Capt.) | Fullback | Dobkins |

Referee: Fite. Umpire: Cloyton. Head linesman: Crate

WIDE PUBLICITY GIVEN EXERCISES

The entire proceedings, with all the speeches complete, were given a coast-to-coast broadcast by both of the large radio organizations, the CBS and the NBC, who had representatives on the grounds, and introduced the beginning of the program with a description and an historical survey of the college. Reports from friends of the college who listened in have come from all parts of the country. One letter indicated that the program was heard on a ship in the Pacific off the coast of California, and another reported that it was heard off Key West, Fla.

The widespread attention given the occasion is also attested by nearly two thousand newspaper clippings which have swelled the college scrap book. Clippings of pictures and newspaper reports have been received from several hundred newspapers, covering all states in the Union except Utah, Idaho, and Montana. European publicity was also given through the international picture service of the Associated Press.

Extensive front-page stories appeared the following day in all the leading papers of New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, and even more distant cities.

Weekly journals of current affairs, such as "Time," made mention of the event, also.

More than a dozen different newspapers indulged in some editorial comment, usually in connection with the vitality of Washington College as a small institution which could so successfully combine the tradition of Washington's day with the demands of current problems such as are being met by the college in academic fields, and by Mr. Roosevelt in public affairs.

Mention should be made also of the appearance of a portion of the exercises on the news-reels of all the leading picture companies. All were represented by sound-camera men, and the official installation of President Mead, and a portion of President Roosevelt's speech were seen and heard in every theatre in the United States and Canada which makes use of any news reels.

The College, through Col. H. S. Brown, also arranged with the Pathe Company to have a complete sound-reel record of the day's activities taken. Two full reels were prepared, beginning with the arrival of the "Sequoia" at Godlington Manor dock, and concluding with the luncheon at the Manor following the ceremonies. A showing of these reels to the College and a few friends was later arranged through the courtesy of Mr. Emerson Russell, '25, manager of the New Lyceum Theatre, Chestertown who was later privileged to show the reels in connection with his regular program for the general public.

The reels have been properly treated for indefinite preservation, and deposited in the college vault.



A Small Section of A Large Crowd

Despite the fact that President Roosevelt spoke extemporaneously, his words and voice have been preserved for future generations of Washingtonians. Taken down direct from the radio broadcast, his speech was recorded on metal discs for phonograph transcription. These records, like the sound-reels, are preserved in the college archives. A similar record of President Mead's inaugural address is also being preserved.

Members of the Senior Class of 1934 are expecting to erect a suitable bronze marker to commemorate the day's activities. The President of the class is Mr. Richard M. Gamber, of Darby, Pa., and the chairman of the committee which is in charge is Mr. John A. Wagner, Baltimore.

The W. H. Hoedt Company of Philadelphia has presented the College with an album of nearly 75 photographic views taken during the activities of the day. It provides an excellent record of the events and personalities connected with the inaugural.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

Music incidental to the ceremonies was furnished by the Chestertown Firemen's Band, under the direction of Mr. Arthur Bacon. The band played for a half hour before the opening of the program, and greeted the arrival of President Roosevelt with "Hail to The Chief," and "The Star Spangled Banner."

As Mrs. Roosevelt reached the platform, she was presented by President Mead to Miss Sarah Ellen Byrn of Cambridge, Md., a member of the Senior Class, and head of the Reid Hall Council. Representing the women students of the College, Miss Byrn handed a beautiful corsage to Mrs. Roosevelt, who accepted it graciously.

The ushers who handled a large portion of the immense crowd were a delegation of young men of the College, organized and directed by Professor F. W. Dumschott. Ushers on the platform were members of the Blue Key Honor Society, led by their President, Mr. Albert E. Dobkins, '34. President Mead's special attendants were Mr. Joseph A. Mooney, and Mr. James D. Davis.

On the platform, Dean J. S. William Jones and Dr. W. R. Howell, Registrar, marshalled the special academic guests and the college faculty. Professor J. D. Makosky was in charge of the section of academic visitors, who had previously been registered at their headquarters in the Gymnasium by a group of the young women of the College under the direction of Dr. Esther M. Dole.

In connection with the Inaugural ceremonies, the Maryland Commemorative Association issued a special postal cachet, which was put into the mails at Chestertown with the postmark date of October 21. The historical statement on the enclosure was written by Dr. Esther M. Dole, Professor of History at the College, and told of the award of the degree to President Washington in 1789, in addition to making mention of the inauguration of President Mead, and the degree to be awarded to President Roosevelt.

The design appearing on the leaflet and on the cover was drawn by Mr. Robert Lee Swain, a member of the Freshman class in the College. It showed the faces of Roosevelt and Washington together, with a portion of the Latin inscription on the diplomas, and a statement of the date and the event for which the cachet was issued.

Quam. brevementur utriusque gentium consuetudinem, et de se ipsius. Quibus. litteris
illuminentibus, debitis et de. Hispania. bene. meritis. debite. parte. convenire. scribamus.
Scribo. ut. Thesaurarium. numerabile. testidierum. et. Episcopatum. adhibere.

eximie eruditissimum et humanissimum quidem

examine esse, cuiusque ei personam assumptam fore, itaque quae res aut eundem quod res ipsam multos concedi solent.

Supra vi que magis et fides, amplius collegi hinc manifestare affectum, nonne
et scripta testimonium portabant. Quam invidi Collegi non debet doctrinam hinc
Veritas ante Tempus, nisi non fore totum et Collegi creditur quinquaginta senarii

Sacchara Cerealis

Genl W. Meade

William R. Howell

Narylandia apud: Lancashire

[illegible]

In cuius Rei C^{est}imonium

Galathea Smith STP. common in the
 region of the Gulf of Mexico. It is
 common in the Gulf of Mexico.
 Samuel Smith STP. It is
 Samuel Smith STP. It is

Mr. Louis K. Rhodes,

R. R. #1

Queenstown, Md.

